

THE RED MAN'S REPORT

Commissioner Morgan Talks About the Future of the Indians.

SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

Allotment of Land and Citizenship Urged as Proper Measures.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MERIT SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—One of the most interesting reports ever issued from the Indian Bureau was made public a few days ago by Commissioner Morgan. The opponents of the present Indian policy, such as were Mansur, of Missouri, and Smith, of Arizona, in the last Congress, will find some stubborn facts and figures that cannot be met with any argument they then put forth. Although he has not done so, Commissioner Morgan could very justly have ascribed the progress and civilization of the Indians to the operation of Republican policy and of Republican legislation.

The solution of the Indian question, according to Mr. Morgan, rests largely in the red man acquiring citizenship in the United States by severing his tribal relations and taking up his allotment of land. How rapidly this is being done under the beneficent laws of a Republican administration is proven in the statistics given by the Commissioner. The rate these Indian lands are now being taken up leads to the assumption that in three or four years all the allotments will have been made and the Indians, with the exception of one or two unruly tribes, will have become citizens and the necessity of an Indian Bureau will have ceased.

The expense of keeping the Indian, according to Mr. Morgan, is gradually growing less. The United States is paying in wages to them \$400,000 a year, and the Commissioner recommends that the system of issuing rations be gradually abandoned and cash be paid, as it has been found that the Indian is no more reckless in spending money than other people.

Main Features of the Report.

The following is a synopsis of the salient features of the report:

The Government has a well-defined policy of dealing with the Indians, the outcome of more than a century of experience and of discussion, the essential element of which is suggested by the phrase "American citizenship." Citizenship, accompanied by the allotment of lands, necessarily leads toward the entire destruction of the tribal relation and the dealing with the Indians as individuals.

It will destroy the whole agency system, and eventually do away with the necessity of an Indian Bureau. The evils connected with the agency system are inseparable from the anomalous conditions of the Indians and are to be corrected, not by a modification of the system, but by its ultimate destruction. Citizenship is to be conferred upon all the Indians, but it should be done intelligently. Citizenship is simply opportunity. To confer upon an uneducated Indian, ignorant of the English language and unaccustomed to American ways, the full privileges of liberty does not necessarily carry with it an advantage. It does not change his nature, confers upon him no new faculties; does not increase his intelligence, or necessarily awaken any new desires. He should be prepared for this great change in his status by education.

The plan of detailing army officers to take charge of Indian agencies is fully discussed and disapproved. There is given an historical survey of the evolution of the Indian agent.

Courts for the Red Man.

After a prolonged and careful consideration of the subject of law and courts for the Indians, the Commissioner concludes that it is not desirable to formulate any elaborate special system. The rules for the Indian courts have been carefully revised, giving to them larger jurisdiction and placing them on a higher plane. It is thought that these will serve for all practical purposes until the process of allotment has been completed.

The report discusses quite fully the question, "What is an Indian?" and controverts the position that the common law principle is applicable to the Indian. The offering of free persons follows the condition of the father and prevails in determining the status of children born of a white man, a citizen of the United States, and an Indian woman, his wife. The Commissioner does not think that "children of such parents are, therefore, by birth, not Indians, but citizens of the United States."

Education of the Indians.

The subject of Indian education is covered fully, its difficulties are pointed out, a general survey of the field is presented, and

tables are given showing the different kinds of schools in operation, their capacity and attendance. There are now in operation or soon to be opened twenty large training schools, located in the midst of civilized communities remote from the Indian reservation. Three years ago there were eight such institutions. When completed, their total capacity will be about 5,000 pupils. The total enrollment of pupils in all the schools, Government and contract, for the year ending July 30, 1892, is nearly 20,000, an increase of more than 4,000 within three years, or more than 25 per cent. Four years more at this rate of progress will see practically all Indian children gathered into schools.

Rapid progress has been made during the year in allotting lands to Indians. A careful survey of the entire work accomplished, in progress and yet remaining to be done, shows that the allotment of land to all of the Indians to whom application of the severalty law would be for their interest, can be made and completed within the next three or four years, with the possible exception of the Sioux Indians.

Amount of Wages Received.

A system has been inaugurated on the Indian reservation of opening and constructing roads and highways similar in character to those in use among civilized communities. Special pains have been taken and great progress is being made in the construction of roads and highways, although the work is slow, great progress is being made among the Indians in their systematic, remunerative labor. Ten thousand head of cattle have been purchased and distributed among the Sioux Indians, who are taking a lively interest in stock raising. Tables are given showing that nearly 2,000 Indians receive regular stated wages from the Government for services performed and that including those employed at irregular labor, an aggregate sum of nearly \$400,000 a year is paid out for Indian labor.

The total amount of cash paid to Indians during the last year in fulfilling treaty stipulations, payment of interest on funds held in trust, payment for land relinquished to the Government, etc., was over \$3,400,000, and does not include the payments made to the five civilized tribes. Most of this large amount of money is being as well expended by the Indians as it would be by any other class of people. The Commissioner recommends the gradual reduction of rations until the Government ceases to issue to them anything in the way of food or clothing and substitutes for such issues cash payments of whatever may be due.

Politics Ought to Be Barred.

The discussion of Indian finances shows a decrease in the annual cost of Indian administration, except in the items of the purchase of lands from the Indians and in the matter of education. There has been a steady increase in the amount of money appropriated for schools, but the Commissioner insists on great earnestness that this sum should be still further largely and rapidly increased. The Commissioner recommends the entire divestment of Indian affairs from party politics, the enlargement of the authority and power of the Commissioner, the increase of the clerical force in the Indian office and the building everywhere in the Indian service of the merit system.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. M. Bilby, Mitchell, Dak., says: "I have used it in a number of cases of nervous debility, with very good results."

A Cold Wave Coming.

But we cannot wait for it any longer. We have no room to place the heavy winter goods, having been compelled to start the biggest sacrifice on all heavy winter clothing the people of this country ever heard of. It is at this time we begin our big sale. To-day, Friday, our poor man's day, so as to give the poor people the first chance for this great bargain sale. Read the bulletin of prices:

300 dozen men's heavy natural wool underwear (suits or drawers) at 27c
600 men's heavy blue chinchilla or fur beaver double-breasted coats (called men's jackets), with a heavy all-wool red flannel lining, at \$2.50
800 men's blue or black fur beaver overcoats, with a wide velvet collar, well made and trimmed, all sizes from 33 to 44, at \$3.95
750 men's dark blue heavy cloth, with double-breasted extra long ulsters, with a fine cassimere lining, made with a deep collar, and good enough for anybody to wear, a first-class garment for stormy weather, at \$4.50
We can mention a lot more here, but will let you be the judge when you call to see us. This sale starts Friday morning (tomorrow day). Please take notice that dealers in clothing will be excluded in this sale.

F. C. C. C. Clothiers,
Corner Grant and Diamond streets.

Millinery Furors.

Latest creations of France, Linn, Faulkner, Halsey and other New York and Paris milliners at half the price asked by other dealers. Come and see. E. S. GILES,
92, 94 and 96 Federal street.

Grand Millinery

Opening to-day. Over 250 pattern hats shown. The finest display ever seen in this city. Also new cloaks. ROSENBAUM & CO.,
510-518 Market street.

B. & B.

You're coming to our big, new cloakroom opening to-day, ain't you? A surprise for you in the fine room as well as in the stylish garments. BOOS & BURN.

FIREARMS FOR SAVAGES.

The Pan-Presbyterian Alliance Further Considered. The New Hebrides Question, and Receives a Telegram From Secretary John W. Foster—Treatment of Chinese.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29.—At the Pan-Presbyterian Council to-day the question of the treatment of the Chinese was referred to different sections of the Alliance, with instructions to press the several governments concerned upon the subject at such times and in such manner as may seem best to them. A delegation was appointed to endeavor to induce the United States Government to enter into an arrangement with England, France and Germany to prevent the sale of ardent spirits and firearms in the New Hebrides.

During the afternoon proceedings, Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Utica, N. Y., rose to a question of privilege, that he might read a telegram which he had just received from Secretary Foster, of the United States Government, in reply to his telegram of the 23d inst. to the effect that the United States Government had stood out of the international arrangement accepted by England and France for the prohibition of traffic in firearms and liquor with Western Pacific natives. The proposal was promptly accepted in principle August 22, 1894, and the plan of the proposed joint action was to be arranged. This plan has only very recently been communicated to this Government, and is now under consideration.

On motion of Prof. Bontoul, of Australia, the resolution already adopted on this subject was recommitted, the telegram read being sent to the committee with it. The Conference passed a resolution protesting against the alarming increase of divorces, and asking that the divorce legislation of the respective communities represented here be brought up to the genuine Christian standpoint.

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WHY VOSEHOFF LEFT YALE

He Was Not Expelled, but Low Marks Frightened Him Out of College.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 29.—The officials of the Yale-Sheffield Scientific School deny the statement published that John M. Vosehoff, the missing member of the Lieutenant Peary expedition to the Arctic regions, was expelled from Yale.

He entered in the class of '90 and remained through his freshman and junior years, and sometime during his senior year withdrew, fearing that he would not be able to graduate, owing to low marks.

A New Shortening

If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene

Is a new shortening, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for shortening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts say it is destined to be adopted in every kitchen in the land. This is to suggest that you put it in yours now. It's both new and good. Sold by leading grocers everywhere.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—We close Friday night at 6 o'clock and remain closed until 6 o'clock Saturday evening in consequence of Holiday.

THIS IS A HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAIL

WITH SHORT PARAGRAPHS

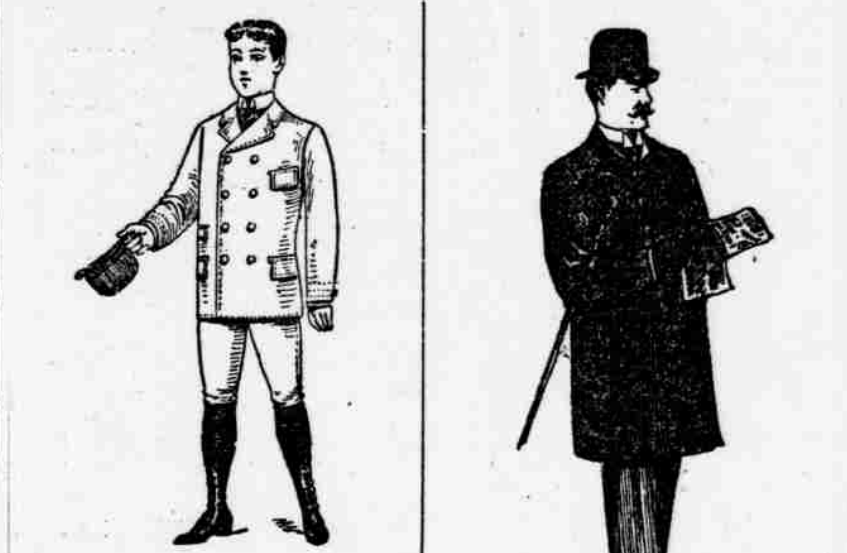
THAT STRIKES VIGOROUSLY AND EFFECTIVELY.

IT CONCERNS MAN AND WOMAN.

A kind and loving wife, a partner whose very soul is wrapped up in the welfare of her husband and who looks into every interest of her children is a jewel. Such a wife is a treasure to man.

A wife with these qualities will guard well the finances of her wage-earning husband. She will not pay two or three prices for boys' and children's clothes. She knows the results of extravagance.

And all people who read Eisner & Phillips' advertisements know they contain the words of truth.



This Suit is a perfect beauty. The pattern, the material, the shape, style, workmanship, and in fact everything about these suits are perfect in every particular, and we being the designers it is safe to say that no other house can produce the same styles as we show, and, just think, for \$4.00 up.

When we say that we are the leaders in this particular line we can substantiate it by producing more of a variety than any other house in Pittsburgh. Now, when it comes to quotations that is where we make your custom. We invite you most cordially to visit us and see the Single Breasted Suits, \$1.00 upward.

If you would like to know how we have borne the laurels of success, ask people that have been trading with Eisner & Phillips for over 40 years. They will tell you where you get satisfaction at the smallest cost.

Now for the husband whose best endeavors are for the comfort of his home. The happiness of his better-half and family is heaven on earth to him.

The wise man who is trying to save enough for a "rainy day" will study economy. He will find pleasure in patronizing the firm of Eisner & Phillips, who deal with the public fairly and honestly, where people can dress well for little money and look as well as their aristocratic neighbors.

Don't fail to visit this particular department.

Saving Banks and Magic Lanterns given away free of charge in the Children's Clothing Department.

Neckwear that you pay exclusive dealers one dollar for, our price 50c.

New Hats, consisting of Knox, Dunlap, etc., at \$1.50 to \$3. Boys' and Children's Hats from 50c up.

Whether you wish to buy or not come and see us.

The freedom of our store is yours. When in need of anything in Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishings Goods,

Patronize the Originators of the Small Profit System,

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WELL BRED, SOON WED. GIRLS WHO USE

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ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT

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THE STORY OF THE YEAR! THE DUCHESS THE DISPATCH,

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1892.

The story is the masterpiece of the long series of successful works by this noted authoress. It will at once take rank above her "Molly Bawn," "Phyllis," "A Born Coquette," "A Fairy Lillian," "Doris," "Mrs. Geoffrey," "Rossmoyne," "Faith and Unfaith," "A Week's Amusement," "Pertia," "A Little Rebel," "Lady Brankmar," "Lady Patty," etc., etc. The new story is entitled

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For a long time "The Duchess" has occupied first place in the hearts of all lovers of high class fiction. As everybody now knows "The Duchess" is Mrs. Hungerford, but that wasn't learned in a day. She kept her identity

concealed for many years. Meanwhile her books were selling fast on both sides of the Atlantic. She was impersonated by unscrupulous impostors. It was asserted and then denied that she was an American; then followed the statement that she was an Englishwoman. It is now known that Mrs. Hungerford is Irish, with more than an ordinary proportion of wit and imagination. Her "Wild Irish Girls," it has been remarked, are capital company. The books by Mrs. Hungerford owe their popularity to their freshness, brightness, lightness and other pleasurable characteristics, all of which are combined in the highest degree in

LADY VERNER'S FLIGHT.

The new story is a light, airy romance; the style is sprightly, unaffected and energetic; the plot contains just that amount of complexity to make its gradual development delightful; and the characters—particularly the women—are drawn with that mixture of realism and idealism which the great majority of readers prefer to the cold, hard matter-of-fact methods adopted by some writers of eminence.

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Will reveal Mrs. Hungerford's powers to great advantage. The heroine—always the most interesting character in a story—is at once brought before the reader, and curiosity is aroused in her surroundings, ambitions, hopes and fears. The course of the story will reveal many unexpected surprises and situations, and a powerful novel of modern life will be perused to the last page with breathless interest.

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